the Government, as reiterated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) from time to time, the Central Universities are required to provide 15% and 7 1/2% reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in admission to all courses. The following steps have been taken by the UGC to ensure implementation of reservation policy by the Central Universities:

(i) SC/ST Cells have been established in the Central Universities to safeguard interests of SC/ST candidates.

(ii) A Monitoring Committee has been set up to review, inter-alia, the progress made by the Universities in the matter of admission of students belonging to SC/STs in all courses offered by different Universities and to suggest measures for effective implementation of reservation policy.

(iii) The Commission has been circulating guidelines from time to time advising the Universities to adhere to the Government policy in this regard.

Need for Technical and Management Institutes

1912. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a pressing a need for a greater number of technical management education institutes in the country;

(b) whether such institutes will meet the wide demand for skilled professionals in commerce and industry in the current economic scenario;

(c) whether Government propose to take some steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is a statutory authority for ensuring qualitative and quantitative growth of technical and management education in the country. The Council through its scheme of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) prepares up-to-date and meaningful manpower projections on a continuous basis for planned growth in various fields of technical education system, for meeting the demands of skilled professionals in user agencies. AICTE has so far approved a total number of 563 degree level and 1384 diploma level institutions in the country.

जनजातीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों का विकास

1913. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में विशेषकर जनजातीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों के विकास तथा प्रबंध के लिए नये दिशा-निर्देश बनाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देश के खेलों के प्रदर्शन का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने खेलों के गिरते हुए स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए कौन-कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने खिलाड़ियों में अनुशासन कायम रखने के लिए कोई समिति गठित करने का निर्णय लिया है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुकुल वासनिक): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आगामी प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप/खेलों में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से

विभिन्न खेल विधाओं के राष्ट्रीय संघों के साथ परामर्श करते हुए दीर्घकालीन विकास योजनाएं (एल०टी०डी०पी०) तैयार की गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय संघों को अनुदान देने हेतु संशोधित मार्ग-निर्देश तैयार किए गए है ताकि इन संघों को अधिक स्वायत्तता तथा सहयोग प्रदान किया जा सके और उनके कार्यकरण में भी सुधार लाया जा सके। देश में खेलों के विकास में उद्योग को शामिल करने के लिए भी प्रयास किए गए हैं। जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेलों की बुनियादी सुविधाओं के सृजन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने, खेल उपस्करों के प्रावधान तथा साथ ही साथ प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान और उनके भावी प्रशिक्षण के तौर पर ग्रामीण खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

Free Education to Girl Students

1914. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken and concessions Government have given to Governmental Voluntary Organisations for ameliorating the girl education in the country;

(b) the States where there is free education for girls upto secondary level;

(c) the steps Government have taken to propose to take for free education of girl child upto higher secondary level in States where it does not exists at present; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to impart free University education in the country to girl child, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organisations for imparting non-formal education to girls and also for strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of secondary and senior secondary schools.

(b) and (c) Free education to girls and boys is provided upto upper primary level in all government and local body schools. Beyond this stage, the position differs from State to State. Some States/UTs have extended this facility to girls studying in Secondary/Senior Secondary stage also. In Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas education for girls is free upto Class XII.

Presently, the Government's efforts are concentrated on providing free elementary education of satisfactory quality to all children, both boys and girls, upto 14 years of age.

(d) No, Sir.

Production of drugs with irrational combinations

1915. SHRI S. AUSTIN:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some drug manufacturing companies are producing drugs with irrational combinations;

(b) if so, the adverse effects of these drugs when used;

(c) the names of the companies producing such drugs; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check the production of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) From time to time, on the recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, the highest technical body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Ministry of Health and Family